

TOP SECRET

October 17, 1951

3 Copy of Papers

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Everett Johnson National Security Council
Mr. Charles Eyer Department of Defense
Mr. Allen Dines Central Intelligence Agency
Mr. Melville Ruggles Department of State

FROM: P - Col. Paul C. Davis *PCD*
Office of Plans and Policy

SUBJECT: Inventory of Gold for Weapons.

With reference to my memorandum of October 11, 1951,
regarding above-mentioned subject, the attached papers complete
said file.

Also attached is draft Copy No. 6 of the Psychological
Support for National Policy Vis-a-Vis USSR dated October 1, 1951,
which was distributed at Panel "B" Group III Meeting on
October 16, 1951.

Attachments: (7)

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MORI/CDF Pages 1-24, 32-64, &
66-75

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28 September 1951

AGRICULTURE

1. International significance on the cold war front:

Agriculture, as a basic industry of practically every country, has a two-fold place in cold war activities. In the sphere of economic warfare, it is a primary target for various forms of attack, in the scope of psychological warfare, agriculture provides a livelihood for large and homogeneous sections of each country's population and presents unique opportunities for penetration by [redacted] propaganda. Strengthening the agricultural economies of non-Communist nations is essential in order to face the USSR with positions of strength in the military, economic, and political fields.

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Peasants and farmers have traditionally been poor prospects for Communist recruitment and by the same token present excellent targets for cold war activities. The potential of agriculture as a field for cold war operations is considerable, therefore, from the aspect of both economic and psychological warfare.

2. Overt elements or programs; Primary agency responsibility; Action capability:

<u>a. Current</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Action</u>
(1) Land Reform	Inter-Agency UNESCO	Raise the standard of living of peasantry and improve their relationship to the land they cultivate.
(2) Technical Assistance Program (Point IV)	State Department, Department of Agriculture	Economic development of backward areas; improvement of living conditions and stability; increase of trade and the availability of strategic commodities.
(a) Food improvement program; improvement projects for various crops.		

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- (b) Insect control.
 - (c) Animal improvement.
 - (d) Agricultural economic research, farm management, marketing.
 - (e) Rubber program.
 - (f) Disease control.
 - (g) Extension program.
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| (3) Agricultural Training program. | Department of Agriculture | Training of foreign technicians in agricultural methods. Demonstrations and instruction in U.S. farming methods. |
| (4) Development of Agricultural Institutions Abroad. | Department of Agriculture | Same as (3). |
| (5) ECA Agriculture Program. | ECA | Economic rehabilitation and advancement of Western Europe. |
| (6) USIE Educational Program. | State Department | To raise agricultural production and standards through better practices, demonstrated by films, lectures, pamphlets, posters, etc. |
| (7) Smith Act | Inter-Agency | To use the repayment of the Finnish debt to the U.S. after World War I to assist in the education of Finnish students in the U.S. |
| (8) Bank Loans | Export-Import Bank | Develop credit and create stability through greater agricultural and other production. |

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| (9) Subsidy of various philanthropic and scientific organizations such as Rockefeller, Ford, and Near East Foundations, etc. | State Department, ECA, private. | Improve living conditions in backward areas; train indigenous technicians; place American experts abroad to teach better methods. |
| (10) U. S. Colleges Program Abroad | Private | Find better breeding stock for U. S. corn, improvement of indigenous corn. |
| (a) Iowa State Corn Improvement Program | | |
| (b) Michigan State Costa Rica Project | Private | Improvement of international relations and agricultural methods |
| (c) Etc. Note: Most of the overseas programs of this type sponsored by American colleges, are at least partially subsidized by ECA or Department of Agriculture. | | |
| (11) Research by American Commercial Firms, such as Grace and Co., United Fruit Co., International Harvester, Del Monte Packing Co., etc. | Private | Improve the quality and availability of world food crops. Improvement and adaptation of American machinery to local conditions. |
| (12) Subsidy of commercial projects such as irrigation, well drilling, drainage, etc. | ECA, State Department | To improve living standards and political stability abroad. |
| (13) Support of and leadership in UN agricultural activities. | ECA, State Department | Rural education centers under UNESCO, livestock restoration under FAO, etc. |

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b. Suggested

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| (1) Extend to the field of agriculture the ECA Work Study Plan to train 2,000 foreign nationals in this country in industry | Agriculture and ECA | To indoctrinate foreign nationals with modern US agricultural techniques and methods. |
| (2) Distribute small packages of seeds with a good will message on the cover to individuals or farm granges in foreign countries. | Agriculture (individual states to send their crop seed specially to selected areas) | To create good will by bringing the American farmer and the other peoples of the world into closer understanding and sympathy. |
| (3) Continue food study programs such as "Wheat for India" whenever applicable | Agriculture | To exemplify the humanitarian approach of the US. |

c. Relative Effectiveness

The Land Reform Program in Japan has been highly successful.

(1), (13). The Technical Assistance Program offers the best opportunity as a cold war weapon for positive US undertakings in the agricultural field. Since World War II the effect of US assistance throughout the world in agricultural affairs has been amply demonstrated. The rehabilitation in Europe and general progress in crop production throughout Asia has been accomplished to a very great extent with the technical, materiel, and financial support of the United States. This very concrete accomplishment is excellent material for cold war purposes.

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3. Suggested Action

The US Government should continue to concentrate and expand its output of effort in the international agricultural field on positive programs which are forces for good, such as the principle of land reform and technical assistance (Point IV), primarily channeled through UN agencies (UNESCO).

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COMMUNICATIONS (Psychological Media)

1. Statement of International Significance ~~in~~ the Cold War Front -

A comprehensive and diversified system of contacts between peoples and governments to influence the collective attitude, opinion, and minds is essential to the conduct of psychological operations. Influence by idea encompasses and permeates the broader sociological, political, and economic spheres and its impact is indirectly reflected within these action areas.

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2.	<u>Elements or Programs</u>	<u>Agency Responsibility</u>	<u>Action</u>
a.	Current		
	(1) UNESCO Relations Staff	State	Serves as the principal channel between the Department of State and UNESCO, developing policies with respect to US participation in UNESCO
	(2) Office of Public Affairs	State	Develops and conducts programs to keep the American public informed on international affairs and to keep the Department informed as to American public opinion
	(3) Division of Publications	State	Initiates, coordinates and executes internal and external publication policy of the Department of State
	(4) International Information State Educational Exchange Program	State	Directs the formulation of operational activities of international information and educational programs. Plans domestic and overseas activities, encouraging the use of private facilities wherever practicable. Develops and reviews audio and visual materials.

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	<u>Elements or Programs</u>	<u>Agency Responsibility</u>	<u>Action</u>
a.	Current (cont.)		
(5)	Division of International Press and Publications	State	Prepares and transmits overseas current press information and materials for dissemination by US foreign missions. Provides such information and materials to foreign journalists in the US.
(6)	Office of International Information	State	Develops and executes international information programs and assures dissemination of media, materials, and services, making use of private facilities wherever practicable.
(7)	Division of International Broadcasting	State	Produces and broadcasts radio programs in English and foreign languages for use in State Department international information programs. Uses private contract facilities when appropriate and provides necessary broadcasting and relay facilities. Maintains liaison with foreign radio correspondents in the US.
(8)	Division of International Motion Pictures	State	Provides motion pictures in appropriate foreign language for use abroad through purchase, production, adaptation, and editing. Furnishes necessary equipment for effective operation. Uses private facilities as appropriate.
(9)	Office of Educational Exchange	State	Develops and executes international educational exchange programs. Encourages and assists similar activities of private agencies in the US and abroad. Assists US-sponsored schools, assists foreign government and American and foreign

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<u>Elements Programs</u>	<u>Agency Responsibility</u>	<u>Action</u>
a. Current (cont.)		
(9) Office of Educational Exchange (continued)	State	volunteer organizations in undertaking exchange of persons through Division of Exchange of Persons. Furnishes educational, scientific, and cultural information and materials for distribution through the medium of libraries and cultural centers maintained abroad through other public and private channels. Assists other governmental agencies in the recovery of its artistic and historic arts and monuments looted or confiscated from war areas.
(10) Bureau of UN Affairs	State	Acts as channel between the US Government for the UN affairs and other international organizations.
(11) Division of International Conferences	State	Prepares State Department position on the extent and character of US participation in governmental and non-governmental conferences, congresses, commissions, etc.
(12) Office of UN Economic and Social Affairs	State	Carries out State Department responsibility with respect to Economic and Social Council of UN as well as economic, humanitarian, and related matters in UN General Assembly.
(13) Bureau of German Affairs	State	Discharges responsibilities relating to international information, educational exchange, and domestic public affairs activities concerning Germany.
(14) Air Force Public Relations PW Division	Air Force	Handles public information activities, public relations, and liaison, in accordance with prescribed public relations, plans, and policies.

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<u>Elements Program</u>	<u>Agency Responsibility</u>	<u>Action</u>
a. Current (cont.)		
(15) Public Relations Section of the Navy PW Division	Navy	Handles public information activities, public relations, and liaison, in accordance with prescribed public relations, plans, and policies.
(16) Public Information Section of the Department of the Army	Army	Handles public information activities, public relations, and liaison, in accordance with prescribed public relations, plans, and policies.
(17) SCAP PW Division	Defense	Transmission to Far East areas of US aims and objectives to invoke a sympathetic and appreciative understanding of US relations with Far Eastern Governments and peoples.
(18) ECA Information Program	ECA	Prepares information programs related to ECA activities abroad in ECA countries under policy supervision of Department of State.

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b. Suggested - NONE

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c. Relative Effectiveness

The most effective [] propaganda are items 5, 6, 7, and 8. However, these items have too long portrayed the American material advantages in contrast to the "have not" material disadvantages of other peoples. In order to be effective, these USIE programs must become harder-hitting, spend less time on the quantitative advantages of the US, and be based on two or three concrete qualitative objectives which have been predetermined by the PSI. The advantages inherent in a representative type of government which includes a bill of rights, freedom privileges, and individual ownership will have a more impressionistic value than comparison of living standards, and represents an ideal worth a great deal more in the form of resistance potential to totalitarian regimes.

3. Suggested Action

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- (1) That the PSB determine three major objectives which it is the desire of the US Government to accomplish in [] propaganda field (to sell the status quo is not a dynamic propaganda weapon).
- (2) That these objectives stress: moral and spiritual values and the inalienable right of the individual to live in a society which respects the Four Freedoms; Western World rearmament is an element of strength to preserve the freedom and security promised in the UN Charter; the accretion of physical and moral strength is the job of all peoples which will lead to a virile UN and the prospect of lasting world peace.

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CULTURE

1. International Significance on the Cold War Front.

Culture is the total achievement of individual and collective development of a sense of appreciation of the finer things, evolved along mental, spiritual, and artistic lines, by a civilization. Culture itself is intangible and cannot be measured by precise units or standards of measurement. However, its outlets and manifestations, such as works of art, pieces of literature, declamations of drama, and compositions of music, are tangible or are susceptible of being reduced to tangible form and can be evaluated. Moreover, culture, like religion, generally permeates the souls of those imbued with it to such an extent that it is one of the last elements of independence purged out of the individual man under a totalitarian regime.

2. Suggested Programs.

a. One example of an achievement which could be effected through the use of music as a cultural medium lies in the possibility of subsidizing an organization like the National Negro Opera Company and sending it on tour abroad. This would have an especially salutary effect if a small number of white artists could be induced to join the company and sing subsidiary or supporting roles. It is believed that an enterprise of this type would be doubly effective in that it would, on one hand, extol abroad American appreciation of music and, on the other hand, would offset much of the vicious race discrimination propaganda which is levelled against us.

b. Another possibility of action lies in having an ostensibly privately endowed institute patronize and issue commissions to exiled artists from the enslaved countries who could create works of art symbolic of the struggle against tyranny in their native lands, which could then be dedicated by appropriate ceremonies.

c. Set forth hereunder is a check list of possible cultural media which can be used as weapons of propaganda:

(1) Music.

(a) Especially created traveling opera companies.

(b) Especially composed and dedicated symphonies commemorating events and persons.

in this country. Photographs of the dedicatory proceedings and of the objects of art could then be spirited across forbidden boundaries by whatever mechanical means exists for the transmittal of such materials.

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(c) Light operas of the Gilbert and Sullivan type designed to ridicule or belittle existing regimes, employing as central characters some of the leading figures of oppressed lands as, for example, Rakosi in Hungary.

(d) Folk tune ballads recounting the deeds of Christian anti-Communist heroes and memorializing episodes in the struggle of the non-Communist world against Fascism in World War II.

(e) Oratorios with fundamentally religious themes which will appeal to the orthodoxy and faith of the enslaved peoples.

(2) Drama.

(a) Allegorical plays contrasting the social and economic order of the free world with that of the enslaved world.

(b) Skits and sketches dramatizing certain selected moments of current history, to be presented by radio.

(3) Literature.

(a) Books and articles analyzing current conditions, designed for translation into appropriate languages and spirited into forbidden territory.

(b) Poetry and prose which can be composed along lines such as those suggested above in (a) and which can be read over the radio to the enslaved peoples.

(4) Sculpture and Painting.

(a) Topical and symbolical works of art which can be dedicated in the free world to commemorate events and peoples in the enslaved world.

(b) Replicas of the above which can be spirited into forbidden territory and distributed among the people.

(5) Choreography.

Ballets which can be written to exemplify certain points of view or certain lessons of philosophy, which can be performed

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in the free world and described to the enslaved world
by means of radio narration.

3. Suggested Action:

a. The round-the-world trip several years ago of the American Town Hall of the Air was a brilliantly conceived project and an excellent type of cold war weapon. This type of international contact, utilizing traveling instrumentalities and organizations, should be continued and expanded.

b. That the appropriate section of the Department of State review this field for expanded analysis and recommended courses of action.

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INVENTORY OF COLD WAR WEAPONS

ECONOMIC WARFARE

1. Economic Warfare has been a weapon of national policy since at least the time of the Roman Empire. During the past 100 years it has come to be especially significant and probably reached its greatest stature during World War II. However, it is the view of some experts in the field that traditional economic warfare is less effective against a relatively integrated and self-sufficient economy as is the Soviet Bloc than it was against Italy, Germany, and Japan during WW II. The potentiality of economic warfare remains and therefore it may become necessary to develop new and unorthodox techniques to use this weapon most effectively.

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2. Programs:

a. <u>Current</u>	<u>Responsi- bility</u>	<u>Action</u>
(1) Council of Economic Advisors	Executive Office of the President	To develop national economic policies.
(2) Technical Cooperation Administration (Point IV)	State	To aid under-developed countries and to stimulate thereto a flow of private capital.
(3) Mutual Defense Assistance Program	State	To achieve a proper relationship between foreign economic measures and defense plans.
(4) Office of International Finance	Treasury	To develop international finance and monetary programs; to sponsor and participate in the international monetary fund, the International Bank for

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Reconstruction and Development, the Anglo-American Finance Agreement, and the US Exchange Stabilization Fund.

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| (5) Office of Alien Property | Justice | Control or vesting of foreign owned property. |
| (6) Anti-Trust Division | Justice | To dissolve monopolies on interstate and foreign trade. |
| (7) Office of International Trade | Commerce | To promote the foreign commerce of the US. |
| (8) Maritime Administration | Commerce | To determine ocean routes and services essential to the foreign commerce of the US. |
| (9) Patents Office | Commerce | To administer federal patent and trademark laws. |
| (10) Foreign Trade Zones Board | Commerce | To establish free ports in the US to promote foreign commerce. |
| (11) Bureau of Emergency Procurement | GSA | To stockpile strategic materials. |
| (12) Office of Foreign Agriculture Relations. | Agriculture | To survey foreign production and consumption of foreign products. |
| (13) Commodity Credit Corporation | Agriculture | To import and export farm commodities. |
| (14) Civil Aeronautics Board | Independent | To regulate economic aspects of US air carrier operations, domestic and international, and to develop airports abroad. |
| (15) Economic Cooperation Administration | Independent | To foster economic development of Europe and Far East. |
| (16) Export-Import Bank of Washington | Independent | To finance imports and exports. |

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| (17) Federal Communications Commission | Independent | To facilitate world-wide communications services. |
| (18) US Tariff Commission | Independent | To report upon tariff and foreign trade matters. |

b. Suggested

It is suggested that a unit within the United States Government be designated responsible for planning and coordination of all measures to be taken in the economic warfare field. One such unit has already been recommended in NSC-104. To date it has not been activated. Whether or not this recommendation is in itself the answer has not been decided. However, it is obvious that such unified direction is necessary.

c. Relative Effectiveness -

The foregoing agencies and departments will play their respective roles in carrying out the following measures of economic warfare which have been proposed by NSC. Of these, only export controls and finance measures are currently operative.

- (1) Export controls
- (2) Preclusive operations
- (3) Finance measures
- (4) Blacklisting
- (5) Technology
- (6) Shipping controls
- (7) Decreasing reliance on trade with the Soviet Bloc
- (8) Import controls

In addition to the above measures there are positive programs for economic strength as ECA and Point IV which represent elements of

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economic warfare which have the aspect of "economic defense."

It is, of course, obvious that parallel action by the US and the allies in carrying out the above measures is prerequisite to their successful execution. Such parallel action taken by the Allies is too recent to permit an appraisal of the adequacy and effectiveness of measures aimed at export control. It is considered that positive programs as the ECA and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development have been quite adequate.

3. Suggested Actions -

It is suggested that new and unorthodox techniques be developed in the economic warfare field and be activated on a much larger scale than is currently the case as typically outlined in the supplement.

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1. International Significance on the Cold War Front.

As all action in support of foreign policy is designed ultimately to influence the "state and content of mind of the peoples so as to weaken the adversary and strengthen support of the nation in pursuit of its objectives," the cold war may well be termed a battle for the minds of men. Education, which is defined as the discipline of mind or character through study or instruction, is a fundamental precept in the prosecution of the cold war.

As the objectives of the U.S. and the free world are: (1) To reduce the influence of the Kremlin Regime, both nationally and internationally; and (2) to bring about a comity of nations, it is incumbent upon the U.S. and other free nations to educate the individuals of the USSR and satellites along the lines of such objectives, and it is also incumbent upon the U.S. to expand this additional concept among the individuals of the free world. While the latter is obviously the more accessible field of exploitation, the fact that education in the USSR and the satellites is tightly controlled should not obviate efforts in that direction.

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2. programs; primary agency responsibility; action capability.

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| a. (1) USIE | State | To promote a better understanding of US in other countries, and to secure mutual understanding between people of US and other countries. |
| (2) Student Exchange
(Fulbright Act) | State | To inculcate respect for US institutions and learning. |
| (3) UNESCO | | To remove national barriers and provide interchange of educational ideas and methods. |
| (4) American Council
of Education | State | Orientation for foreign visitors to promote friendship and understanding. |
| (5) World Literacy
Movement
(Dr. Laubach) | | Elimination of illiteracy. |

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SECRETb. Suggested (apparent gaps)

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| (1) | International University | UN | To bring all nationalities together in a common center of learning. |
| (2) | Train foreign government workers in US, State, and City Government. | State .
(Governors) | To sell the US brand of democracy and representative government and to improve techniques of operation. |
| (3) | Train foreign technicians in industry. | Commerce
(Industry) | To raise industrial standards outside US. |
| (4) | Birth control educational measures. | UN | Reduce population pressures. |
| (5) | Establishment of international teachers organizations and professional societies. | UN | To promote exchange of ideas and teaching techniques. |
| (6) | Teacher exchange (similar to Fulbright student exchange) | State | To inculcate respect for US institutions and learning. |
| (7) | Research foundation available to all nations. | State | To promote unity in fields of research. |

c. Relative Effectiveness

- (1) Elements 2-a (1 and 2) need expansion.
- (2) Element 2-a (3) needs more emphasis on projects concerning fundamental education.

3. Suggested Action:

A panel of qualified educational leaders be convened to analyze further the potentialities of this field and submit their recommendations to the PSB. As UNESCO has undertaken considerable research, it would be profitable to obtain their assistance in further analysis of the field of education.

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ENTERTAINMENT

1. International Significance on the Cold War Front:

Propaganda efforts are wasted unless they reach an audience. The one way to acquire an audience is to provide entertainment. Entertainment, as a whole, covers many art forms and, therefore, reaches audiences of wide varieties of tastes. Entertainment (music, drama, literature, sports, such as the Olympic Games, etc.) surmounts all racial and national barriers, so their applicability is universal. Entertainment can deliver a tremendous impact on non-communists or neutrals, as well as on the Communist Bloc.

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2. elements or programs; primary agency responsibility; technical capability:

ResponsibilityEditorA. Current:

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| <p>(1) Approximately 150 reels covering approximately 75 subjects, at least half to be produced abroad in such countries as Iran, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Italy, France, Philippines, Thailand, Malaya, and New Delhi.</p> | <p>State
Department</p> | <p>(1) To expose Communist tactics and develop psychological and military resistance thereto.</p> <p>(2) To show the positive alternatives to Communism.</p> <p>(3) To show that the national objectives of the free world coincide with US objectives.</p> <p>(4) To point out the need for solving international problems through international action.</p> |
| <p>(2) Traveling Theater Groups, such as opera, musicals (Oklahoma), etc.</p> | | <p>To promote U. S. ideas and ideals.</p> |
| <p>(3) Traveling athletic groups, such as baseball, hockey, tennis, golf, etc.</p> | | <p>(1) To further international fraternalization.</p> <p>(2) To present opportunities for exchange of ideas.</p> |

B. Suggested:

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B. Suggested: (apparent gaps)

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| (1) US Glee Club (to be composed of individuals of various races and national extraction). | State | To promote US ideals and to foster change of national clubs. |
| (2) UN Glee Club (to be composed of individuals of various races and national extraction). | State | To promote "one world" concept. |
| (3) UN Anthem (similar to "God Bless America;" tie-in with religion). | State | To promote "one world" concept. |

C. Relative Effectiveness:

Elements 2-a (2) and (3) need expansion. Elements 2-a (1), (2), and (3) should be highly effective.

Wherever possible, the foreign (non-communist) origin of sports, folk songs, etc., should be emphasized to evidence the fact that the U.S. does not claim credit for everything (as does the Kremlin).

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Government and International Organizations

The significance of governmental activities on the Cold War front hardly needs emphasis, since this field includes such matters as Congressional legislation, treaty ratification, and the formation and conduct of the nation's foreign policy by diplomatic and other procedures.

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FIELD - GOVERNMENTAL

a. Congressional

<u>Technique</u>	<u>Responsi- bility</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
(1) Resolutions, separate or concurrent (e.g., the MacMahon Resolution on Friendship for the Russian people)	Senate and House	To clarify US purposes and to serve as cold war PW weapon
(2) Investigations (e.g., proposed investigation of Katyn Massacre)	Senate or House	To serve as cold war IW weapon
(3) Treaty Ratification and/or Revision (Proposed ratification of the Japanese Treaty and revision of the Italian Treaty)	Senate	To legalize treaties, the contents of which treaties may be used for PW purposes
(4) Speeches	Senate or House Members	To serve deception or PW purposes
(5) Calculated leaks	Senate or House Members	For deception purposes
(6) Legislation and appropriations (ERP, MDAP, MSP, etc.)	Senate and House	To give direction and support to a variety of US activities

b. Administration

(1) Diplomatic Procedure (notes, recognition or withdrawal of recognition, etc.)	State	To give effect to US aims
(2) Negotiation of treaties and their revision	State	To serve US policy purposes and to serve as PW ammunition

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| (3) Alliances and Pacts
(NATO, the bilateral
Japanese-US Pact, etc.) | State and
Congress | To give effect to US
purposes and to provide
PW ammunition |
| (4) Executive Agreements | State | To give effect to US
purposes and to provide
PW ammunition |
| (5) Offer of good offices
(e.g., the Harriman
mission to Iran, the
Graham mission to
Kashmir, etc.) | State or
Special
Presiden-
tial Rep-
resentatives | To reduce friction between
various parties when such
friction would endanger US
interests |
| (6) Harassing actions,
delays, etc. | State
Justice
Commerce
etc. | To apply pressure by means
of petty annoyances |
| (7) Political sanctuary
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div>
etc.) | State
Justice | To continue a long-standing
US policy and to provide
psychological warfare and
political warfare ammunition. |
| (8) News releases and speeches
(e.g., HICOG's recent state-
ment on US policy toward
defectors from behind the
Curtain | Various
Executive
Depart-
ments and
Agencies | To clarify the US position
and provide cold war ammuni-
tion |
| (9) Calculated leaks | State
Defense
Other US Depart-
ments and
Agencies | To serve US ends in a
variety of ways |
| (10) Ceremonial activities
(e.g., dedication of
gift statues from the
Italian people) | President
State
Other officials
and agencies | To serve US purposes and
provide PW ammunition |
| (11) Visits of Dignitaries | State and
other US
Agencies | Can be used as symbols of
unity and purpose and as a
means of puzzling the
enemy, etc. |

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| (12) Making proposals embarrassing to the enemy (e.g., suggesting the revision of the Italian Treaty, etc.) | State
Commerce | To serve US purposes by embarrassing the enemy. |
| (13) Deportation (e.g., US attempts to deport Harry Bridges) | State
Justice | To serve US purposes by ridding the country of certain undesirables |
| (14) International Conferences | State
Commerce
Treasury | As a means of achieving US aims |
| (15) War Scare | State
Defense
President | To deter enemy by emphasizing US readiness to go to war |
| (16) Emigration Policies | Congress
President
Justice and
State | To serve US purposes and provide PW ammunition |
| (17) Subsidized travel to US <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. trade union leaders b. industrialists and technicians c. Women leaders d. leaders of veterans movements e. religious leaders f. Scientific figures g. Cultural and intellectual figures | State Dept., Labor, ECA, and a variety of non-governmental organizations. | Acquaint leaders of thought of other lands with true nature of life in US. |

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c. International

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| (1) United Nations | State | To advance US purposes |
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- (2) Subsidiary UN organizations (ECOSOC, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, International Court of Justice, Trusteeship Council)
- (3) International organizations in the economic and reconstruction fields (International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, ECA, etc.)
- (4) International organizations in the field of Communications and Transportation (International Telecommunications Union, International Civil Aviation Organization, etc.)
- (5) International organizations in the field of religion (World Council of Churches, etc.)
- (6) International Organizations in the field of labor (ICFTU, etc., ILO, etc.)
- (7) International organizations organized on a geographical base (Arab League, Organization of American States, Council of Europe, etc.)
- (8) International organizations in the field of science.

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- (9) International organizations in the field of youth
- (10) International women's organizations (Inter-American Commission of Women, etc.)
- (11) International trades and professional organizations
- (12) International veterans organizations

d. Non-governmental Movements and Activities

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Organizations for humanitarian purposes (e.g., Bundles for Britain, Red Cross, CARE, Friendship Train, etc.) | To assist the friends of the US and earn good will. |
| (2) Organizations for good will (e.g., the American Legion's Tide of Toys, the letter-writing campaigns stimulated by Drew Pearson, etc.) | To assist the friends of the US and earn good will. |
| (3) Organizations of refugees (e.g., the NCFE, the European Movement, IRO) | To aid refugees and to serve a cold war function. |

Suggested

Subsidization of travel to the US of influential foreign figures not primarily associated with government	State	To recognize the importance to a society of the leaders of thought.
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Relative Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the elements and activities listed above is directly reflected in the formation and conduct of the nation's foreign policy and is measurable principally by the successes achieved in the

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foreign policy field. Congressional resolutions and investigations are effective instruments since they are presumed to indicate the popular will as differentiated from the adoption of courses of action which are advanced solely by the administration. International non-government movements and activities (d) are particularly effective cold war weapons since they in large measure have the humanitarian theme. Any activity which relieves suffering and misery as differentiated from the strictly political or ideological approach has a tremendously favorable psychological impact. CARE is an excellent example of an effective cold war weapon.

3. Suggested Action

It is suggested that an expanded survey be made for utilization of non-governmental movements (CARE, Friendship Train, Tide of Toys, etc.) as cold war weapons and the possible support of corresponding indigenous movements in other countries, such as "Union of Friends of USA."

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LABOR

In the Communist arsenal of weapons, there is none so important as the use they make of the trade union and labor movements to further their ends in non-Communist countries. Penetration, infiltration and the seizure of control of trade unions, especially those in the strategic industries, such as coal, communications, transport, maritime, steel and engineering trades, and government service, represent the most fundamental precept of Marxist, Leninist and Stalinist revolutionary strategy. Since Lenin's time, the trade union represents the major medium through which the Communists work.

The technique of establishing Communist control has been reduced to a science. The effort and energy expended on the trade union front, the training of specialists for this work, and the central direction of Communist activities in the trade unions from Moscow represent not just another front on which they operate but a major and decisive front. There are four reasons for this concentration on the trade union movement.

- a. It gives them an economic stranglehold on a country, which they use in two ways: strikes to hurt production; wage demands to encourage inflation.
- b. It gives them direct control over masses and enables them to paralyze a country in times of insurrection and rebellion.
- c. It enables them to foster class hatred and national disunity.
- d. It gives them the means of sabotage and espionage.

The Communists are now the dominant group in the trade union movements of France, Italy and Indonesia. They have powerful groups

established

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established in the trade union movements of Japan and India. They have a substantial, if less dangerous measure of control, in Finland, and in most of the primitive unions in Central and South America, Africa and the Middle East. Their most serious threat, however, is in the first five countries named, i.e., Italy, France, Indonesia, Japan and India.

To dislodge and destroy Communist control of the trade unions must be a major objective of American policy. To achieve this, the main responsibility falls, in the first instance, on the governments of the respective countries. The social and economic policies which they follow have an important bearing on the strength of Communist influence, for by eliminating unemployment, improving wage and social legislation, equalizing the distribution of wealth, etc., etc., these governments can deprive the Communists of the basis of their mass appeal. But beyond this, only these governments have the power to take steps to strengthen the bona fide trade union elements, and to weaken the Communists where they exercise control.

Another powerful force ranged against Communist control of the trade unions is the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions created by the bona fide trade unions of the world, including the AFI, CIO, the British TUC, etc. This body, with the regional organizations which it is now developing, is the main counter-weight to the Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions. Associated with the ICFTU are the International Transportworkers Federation, the International Metal Trades Federation, the International Clothing Workers Federation, and a

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and a half dozen other international organizations created by bona fide trade unions in particular industries.

In the United States, the AFL and its associated Free Trade Union Committee have since 1945 supported bona fide trade union elements in various countries in their efforts to rid the trade union movement of Communist control. They maintain representatives in Germany, Europe, Indonesia, India and Japan for this work. But they are hard pressed for funds and have great difficulty expanding their activities. The CIO, since its break with the WFTU, has also been fighting Communism in the international field and has one representative for Europe and one in Italy.

The encouragement of free trade unions throughout the world represents a basic policy of the U.S. government. The Mutual Security Law, just passed, specifically lays this down as legislative policy as well. The State Department maintains labor advisors in Washington and has a corps of about 30 labor attaches in the field. ECA has a Labor Division in Washington and labor advisors in nearly all their missions. The Labor Information Service of the ECA and the one now developing under the NSC have as their objective the trade union field.

A measure of cooperation and participation exists between the free labor unions and the Government in order to further the twin objectives of fighting Communism in the international trade union field and developing strong bona fide trade unions. There is, however, a great deal more that can be done in this field both by the Government and by the unions working separately and in concert. Similarly the influence of this

Government can

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Government can be brought to bear on certain other Governments to induce them to follow policies designed to strengthen bona fide labor movements.

Suggested Action: The Psychological Strategy Board should give this area of operations the fullest possible attention, because it represents one of the most important and fruitful fields for the development of a psychological strategy plan.

SECRETMILITARY1. International Significance on the Cold War Front.

Military potential and capacity is the physical element of power in a development of a position of strength; the buttress of foreign policy. The immediate object of foreign policy is national security; the long-range object of world peace.

Rearmament, an advancement to a sound military posture, and economic stability and progress, are primordial guarantees to peace. The United States and its allies accept this fundamental postulate. The challenge by the Soviet Regime to a power position of dominance mandates the immediate counter response by the free world. The pre-eminence of military strength must, therefore, be reflected within all other fields of endeavor. Western world rearmament is to avert war, not precipitate it, and, secondarily, to wage war successfully if the primary objective is not achieved.

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2. Elements or Programs: Primary Agency Responsibility: Action Capability.

<u>a. Current</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Action</u>
(1) Regional collective security arrangements	State Defense	Coalition of allies in recognition of a common danger.
(2) Military alliances and pacts	State Defense	Firm military and security commitments

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<u>a. Current (contd)</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Action</u>
(3) National Security Aid Programs (MDAP, Truman Doctrine)	State Defense	(1) Provision of military means to allies. (2) US help to any nation demonstrating the will and determination to remain free.
(4) Balanced military forces	Defense	Preparation for any contingency to prevent disaster.
(5) Occupation Forces	Defense	An interim safeguard until formalization of peace treaties.
(6) Military Advisory Missions	Defense	Complements aid to standardize doctrine, training and increase readiness.
(7) Base rights	State Defense	Instill confidence and ensure offensive capability.
(8) Strategic materials stockpiling	GSA NSRB Defense	Provision of critical materials for emergency.
(9) Foreign military training in US military schools	Defense	Standardization of tactics and techniques.
(10) Selective Service Law	Defense	Increase US readiness and strength
(11) Special legislative provisions (Lodge Bill)	Congress Defense	(1) Increase the military potential (2) Utilization of indigenous manpower (3) Generate a patriotic motivation and an ideal for rallying

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a. <u>Current</u> (contd)	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Action</u>
(12) Ranger and guerrilla training centers	Defense	Specialized training for sabotage activities.
(13) Mass destruction weapons (AEC)	AEC Defense	Self-sufficiency and deterrent to general war.
(14) Guided missiles	Defense	A threat potentiality.
(15) Paramilitary forces	Defense	Augmentation of internal security forces for special missions.
(16) <u>UN Agencies</u>		
a. UN Military Observer Teams (Palestine, Kashmir)	Defense	Adjudication of cease fire arrangements.
b. Military Staff Committee	Defense	Composition of UN military forces (Act 43)
(17) Arms Standardization Board	Defense Defense	Cooperation with allies to permit expeditions and uniform weapons allocations.
(18) Military Attache System	Defense	Collection of Information
b. <u>Suggested</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Action Affect</u>
(1) Integrated International Forces (European Army)	Defense NATO	To facilitate German participation in defense of Europe.
(2) Ex-enemy rearmament (Germany, Italy, Japan)	State NATO	To contribute physically to their own defense.
(3) Universal military training	Defense Congress	To provide a durable and long term foundation of military strength.

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c. Relative Effectiveness

(1) Items 2-a (1 through 5) and item (13) are the most effective cold war military weapons at the present time. Items (6 through 10), (12), and (14 through 18) are essentially cold war or war preparation effort and are complementary to the major items. Item (11) is essentially prototype with an authorization of 12,500. To date, enrollment orders have been written for the initial 2500 spaces. Administration, legal, and security implications have delayed an effective implementation of this program for over one year. This bottleneck should be broken. It should be expedited as a showpiece since it has unquestionable potential as a cold war weapon from both the psychological and practical points of view.

(2) Items 2-b (1 and 2) have strong psychological implications and every circumstance conducive to their acceptance should be exploited. Item (3) is vital to the maintenance of strong military posture for the long term and should supplant the present draft and National Guard systems.

3. Suggested Action.

a. That the JSPD informally review the suitability of this listing of military elements and programs as cold war weapons.

b. That the PSB, with the approval of the President, establish liaison with an appropriate committee of the Congress to facilitate Congressional

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action and sponsorship of specific acts or programs to advance the national strategy in cold war. Universal military training and the Lodge Bill (Freedom Corps) are type examples of cold war activity which are contingent upon Congressional support.

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- q. Continuously invite private USSR citizens to non-official international conferences.
- r. Stress USSR territorial acquisitions as evidence of imperialism.

2. Inducement Weapons:



- b. Promulgation of broad political platform for dominated areas in the post-liberation phase (Baltic States, Korea, Indo-China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, etc.).
- c. Formulate and announce U.S. policy toward nationality groups in USSR.



3. Positive Psychological Actions:

- a. Support for moral rearmament.
- b. Emphasis and support for European federalization.
- c. Continued support of UN activities, including the formation of a UN military force.
- d. Advocate free elections for the formation of a Unified Germany.

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POLITICAL ACTION GROUPS

1. International Significance on the Cold War Front

The activities of some of the political action groups listed below are appropriate for application to other democracies. Some of the groups are already operating, or could operate, in a still wider variety of countries, including non-democracies. The political action group, as a medium, therefore, has widespread potentialities.

Political action groups invoke a response proportional to the financial support received and to the efficiency and personal connections of their staffs.

Their targets are primarily of three kinds:

- a. legislative and administrative organs
- b. special groups
- c. the general public

They have an impact upon non-communists and neutrals outside the Soviet bloc, and by radio and otherwise upon the populations of the satellites, and possibly of the USSR.

Political action groups probably possess as high an effectiveness as any other medium of propaganda and influence. In fact, they may be utilized as agents for every form of propaganda and activist work. The use of political action groups is therefore absolutely essential to the advancement of the interests of the United States and its allies in the cold war.

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2. Elements

a. Current (Type examples only)

(1) Groups organized primarily to promote an international program

(a) Atlantic Union Committee, Inc.

The lobbying group of Federal Union, Inc. to secure Congressional action in behalf of a federal

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union (political, military, economic) of the democracies of America, the British Commonwealth, and Western Europe.

(b) Federal Union, Inc.

Promotion among the general public of the idea of a political union of all the western-type democracies.

(c) Committee on the Present Danger

Promotion of legislation favoring US policies abroad, such as the Mutual Aid Pact.

(d) National Council for the Prevention of War

Promotion of such US policies as ECA, the mutual assistance program, the educational exchange, aid to the expellees.

(e) The European Movement

Promotion of the idea of a United Europe, largely among Europeans.

(f) United World Federalists, Inc.

Promotion of measures to strengthen the United Nations, and to further US participation in the UN.

(g) World Federation of United Nations Associations

Promotion of the idea of international action through the medium of the United Nations.

(2) Groups promoting an international program, as a byproduct of other activities which are primary.

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(a) General organizations

A. Americans for Democratic Action

Promotion of anti-communist international policies of the United States, and cooperation with the democracies of the world in the UN.

B. Rotary International

(b) Economic (business and agricultural) organizations

A. American Farm Bureau Federation

B. International Chamber of Commerce

C. International Cooperative Alliance

(c) Labor organizations

A. American Federation of Labor

Among its action and propaganda agencies are the Free Trade Union Committee and Labor's League for Political Education.

B. Congress of Industrial Organizations

Political Action Committee and various committees promoting same ideals as above.

(d) Patriotic organizations

A. Daughters of the American Revolution

B. Society of Mayflower Descendants

C. Sons of the American Revolution

(e) Veterans' organizations

A. The American Legion

B. American Veterans' Committee

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- C. Reserve Officers Association of the United States
- D. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the US
 - "Promotion of matters relating to national security and a sound foreign policy."
- (f) Women's organizations
 - A. American Association of University Women
 - B. General Federation of Women's Clubs
 - C. International Federation of Business and Professional Women
 - D. League of Women Voters of the US
 - E. National Council of Jewish Women
- (g) Youth organizations
 - A. Boy Scouts International Bureau
 - B. Students for Democratic Action
 - Youth group of Americans for Democratic Action. Anti-communist liberal democratic.
 - C. United States National Students Association
 - Federation of the Student Councils of most American universities.
 - D. World Assembly of Youth
 - Largest anti-communist international youth organization
- (h) Other organizations
 - A. Catholic Action

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The activist organization of the international Roman Catholic Church.

B. Interparliamentary Union

Connecting link between all the democratic parliamentary bodies of the world.

C. National Congress of Parents and Teachers

D. World Alliance of YMCA Associations

E. World Jewish Congress

(3) Groups promoting programs for individual foreign countries.

(a) "Hands across the Sea" groups

A. English-Speaking Union

B. Alliance Francaise

(b) Refugee groups

A. National Committee for Free Europe

B. National Committee for Free Asia

C. Federation of Russia Refugee groups under Kerensky

c. Relative Effectiveness

Certain of the listed political action groups aspire to international objectives but channel their major activities primarily to domestic lobbying (2a (1) (a), (b), (c), and (d)). However 2a (1) (e) and (g) have timely potentialities for greater exploitation on the international front. Those organizations with a cosmopolitan admixture, such as veterans organizations, womens clubs, youth groups, should be excellent mediums for utilization in the psychological field. The Tide of Toys program of the American Legion is an example of inspired and self-

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generated action. The Boy and Girl Scouts conclaves provide a point of departure for continuing contacts and exchange of membership in summer camps.

3. Suggested Action

That a series of projects be assigned to veterans', youth, and womens' organizations, which appear to be institutionally inspired, which could permit contact with similar groups in other countries whose goals, aspirations, and activities have a common aspect. The emancipation of women in Japan is considered by many as one of the most progressive post war developments; a factor which, if properly evaluated and guided, may assure continued pro-Western orientation more than any other. The American League of Women Voters should be recruited as an instrumental factor to establish a relationship with the Japanese women. Visits of delegations, distribution of literature, and unit correspondence exchanges can be initiated as community enterprises. The American Federation of Womens Clubs could likewise organize parallel type organizations in Germany in which wives of occupation forces, State, and ECA personnel could assume the leadership.

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PROFESSIONAL GROUPS

1. International Significance on the Cold War Front.

Professions have an inherently international character. Many times the professional philosophy is so strong or its personal humanitarian aspects so compelling that a righteous course of action must be taken in events irrespective of ideological or sociological conditions and circumstances. There exists within the professions a certain respect for ethical practices and common aims which can often be the vehicle for generating responses in accord with the "freedom" concepts of the western world; courses of action or concepts which inspire respect, and which are in comparative analysis with oppressive or restrictive measures followed in other areas. This comparison of professional programs, patterns, and methodology is a psychological weapon. The availability or denial of information or data could be a leverage factor to condition the support of a given professional group. The professional groups comprise an important factor in the intelligentsia strata and their pliability and utility as a psychological tool is quite evident.

2. The professions of law, medicine, and journalism are the most important professional groups with widespread affiliations which would serve as psychological tools.

a. Legal.

In the whole field of basic human rights and the legal protection of those rights, the Soviet system is obviously highly vulnerable to attack by the legal profession.

Now the Soviet system has systematically destroyed human rights and made a travesty of law and justice in all countries brought under Soviet domination can be forcibly demonstrated with almost endless examples.

- Coerced courts and constitutions
- State theft of property
- Official kidnapping
- Sudden mass deportations
- Slave labor camps
- Mock, prejudiced trials
- Physical abuse of both witness and accused
- "Hush" hallowing
- Secrecy procedure
- Denial of the rule of Law

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The legal profession can set before the average citizen a shocking factual picture of what is happening under the Soviet system and what could happen to him if he allowed himself to fall under such a system. This type of information - the truth VS the big lie - can be disseminated and used rather overtly and covertly.

Some of the major influential legal organizations in the Western world are:

- (1) American Bar Association, and other comparable national associations
- (2) International League for Rights of Man.
75 Seventh Ave., N.Y.
- (3) International Association of Democratic Lawyers
15 Quai Bourbon, Paris
- (4) International Bar Association
511 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.
- (5) International Arbitration League
33 Victoria Street, London
- (6) International Court of Justice of the UN.

B. Medical.

In some cases directly and in others indirectly, the medical profession of the so-called free world can engage in the "cold war" through such measures and actions as:

(1) By demonstrating that Western Europe and the USA have higher standards of health and medicine than in Russia and the satellite orbit. (Life is healthier, longer in the free world).

(2) By pointing out that the benefits of the new "wonder" drugs and curatives developed by the West are denied to Soviet-controlled populations by the "Iron Curtain". (The Soviet "Iron Curtain" keeps you sick, poor or down your child).

(3) By urging, on humanitarian grounds, the exchange of physicians and surgeons, and medical ideas, between the West and the Iron Curtain countries.

(4) By stressing

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(4) By stressing that organized medical counter-measures and life saving techniques available to the West can greatly reduce civilian casualties in the event (Total war on civilian population is by no means total).

(5) By condemning the Soviet Slave camp program with its natural temptation, if not actual practices, to engage in medical experimentation on inmates in the same pattern.

(6) In the field of military medicine, by pointing out the vastly superior medical protection of the Western soldier, especially in Korea. ((a) Our wounded live to fight again. (b) What chance has a wounded North Korean or Chinese? (c) Are the Soviets using totally different medical means in Korea because they wish to carry out experimental observation and measures on North Korean and Chinese casualties? Why do so many die? With Russia facing China, is it true Soviet medical advisors have been instructed to be indifferent to the conservation of Russian manpower in Korea? (d) Where is Russian blood shed for the wounded Chinese, etc.? (e) If Korea is an example, what medical chance has the Satellite Czech, Polish and Hungarian soldier?).

Influential medical and health organizations actively operating today:

(1) World Health Organization, UNESCO

(2) National Medical Associations

(3) World Medical Association
2 East 103 St., N.Y.

(Includes U.S.A., Great Britain, Australia, Canada and a number of European Associations)

(4) International Committee of Military Medicine

(5) International Office of Public Hygiene

(6) Permanent Committee of International Congresses for Medical Assistance by Air.

c. Journalism.

Typical examples of the range and complexity of your country's involvement in the "cold war" are:

(1) The ...

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(1) The international news services -- with AP and UP as examples of those which operate independently of governmental control -- with Reuters as an example of one which is definitely influenced by governmental policies -- with Tass as an example of one completely under governmental control for propaganda purposes.

(2) The many national news agencies operating in their countries for propaganda purposes, such as the Czech Communist agency, "Miroprint", in England.

(3) The United States press presents such extremes as the so-called "isolationist" Hearst interests, the independent "New York Times" and the Communist Party Organization, "The Daily Worker".

(4) The great metropolitan newspapers and press organizations in the free world which are controlled organs of political parties, such as the Communist "L'Humanite" in France, and the Social Democratic, "Die Telegraf", and the Christian Democratic, "Der Tag", in Germany.

(5) The political propaganda newspaper, printed in many languages and having world wide distribution, such as the weekly Cominform paper, published in Bucharest.

(6) The large, dominant Communist party newspapers in Russia and satellite countries, such as "Pravda" in Russia, Rudé Právo in Czechoslovakia and "Szabai Nap" in Hungary.

(7) Press control or suppressive measures recently taken by countries in the "outside" world, such as the "La Prensa" rape in Argentina and the increasing press censorship in India of Nehru.

(8) The entire multi-lingual emigre and refugee press both in the United States and throughout the world.

(9) The specialized newspaper with a definite propaganda objective, such as the Communist agrarian publication in France, "La Terre".

(10) Press organizations used as political fronts, such as the Communist controlled "International Organization of Journalists".

(11) National journalist unions, such as the "British National Union of Journalists (NUJ)".

3. Suggested 1944

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3. Suggested Action.

A specialist of each of the above fields be consulted to determine in what way the professions might contribute means and techniques which will support US strategic objectives: (President of American Medical Association -- Dr. Fishbein; President of the American Society of International Law -- Mr. Manley Hudson; President of the US Press Associations -- Mr. Hugh Baillie).

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SECRETRELIGION

1. International Significance on the Cold War Front:

The potentialities of religion as a cold war weapon against Communism are universally tremendous. Religion is an established basic force which calls forth men's strongest emotions. Because of the immoral and un-Christian nature of Communism and its avowed opposition to and persecution of religions, most of the world's principal religious organizations are already allied with the cause of the free nations. Our over-all objective in seeking the use of religion as a cold war weapon should be simply the furtherance of world spiritual health; for the Communist threat could not exist in a spiritually healthy world.

That the USSR is vulnerable with respect to its position in opposition to religion was demonstrated during World War II, when the Kremlin attempted to re-establish some degree of religious freedom in order to gain the support of the people in the national stress of war. Current information from the Iron Curtain countries testifies to the effectiveness of even the sporadic and unorganized religious opposition to the Communist regimes.

2. Programs; Primary Agency Responsibility; Action 25X1
Capability:

a.	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Action</u>
(1) USIE VOA	State	To publicize through all available media, the Communist threat to religions and the freedom of man.
(2) Religious Advisory Panel	State	To provide religious support and policy guidance to the State Department's information activities.
(3) UNESCO	U.N.	To promote freedom of religion among the nations of the world.
(4) Individual Church Groups	State	To encourage churches, their leaders and their members to oppose Communist doctrine and practices.

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b. Suggested: (apparent gaps)

- (1) World Council U.N.
 of Religions

To unite world religions as a force opposed to Communism. State Department's Working Group on Religion is studying a proposal entitled "God vs. The Kremlin," which would accomplish this objective.

- (2) Increased religious State
 programming on VOA

To stimulate religious activity behind the Iron Curtain. It is recommended that regular broadcasts of various bona fide religious services be beamed to church members behind the Iron Curtain.

c. Relative Effectiveness:

While it is presumed that elements 2-a (1-4) are effective, it is estimated that element 2-b (1) should have top priority and vigorous support. As an undenominational effort, concerned with no sect or creed, but positive and evangelical in spirit, it can overtly sponsor an offensive against Communism in which all religious effort in that direction can be brought to bear. A large overt effort of this sort is requisite to form a background against which covert activities can be undertaken with maximum effectiveness. Wars do not start in a spiritually healthful atmosphere.

3. Suggested Action:

A panel of qualified religious leaders be convened to analyze further the potentialities of this field and submit their recommendations to the PSB. Such a panel should be so constituted as to receive the support of all faiths, including interdenominational organizations and sects which are not necessarily included in any interdenominational or interfaith organization.

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SECRETSCIENCE

1. International Significance on the Cold War Front:

The exploitation of the sciences constitutes a major element of the prosecution of the cold war, as well as a major element of the preparation for and waging of the hot war by both the U.S. and the Communist Bloc. Scientific research and development provide the means (devices, techniques, practices) by which the cold war may be waged most effectively and efficiently. The extent of the U.S. scientific lead over its enemies is more important than absolute accomplishment or progress; therefore, the slowing down of the enemy's scientific progress will have the effect of increasing the U.S. lead.

Of particular significance in the general field of science is the cohesive force evident among individuals comprising each field of science --in some cases such cohesive force rises above differences in ideologies and forms a basis for fraternization, as well as for an exchange of ideas in the particular field.

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2. or programs; primary agency responsibility; action capability:

ResponsibilityAction:

a.

- | | | |
|---|-------|---|
| (1) USIE | State | To promote exchange of ideas. |
| (2) UNESCO | | To remove national barriers and provide interchange of scientific developments. |
| (3) International U.N. &
Control of Atomic State
Energy (also of
BW) | | To promote exchange of scientific information for peaceful ends and to control the use of atomic energy to extent necessary to insure its use only for peaceful purposes. |

b. Suggested: (apparent gaps)

- | | | |
|---|-------|---|
| (1) Support of inter-national scientific organizations. | State | To promote exchange of ideas and to develop international fraternization. |
|---|-------|---|

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c. Relative Effectiveness:

Item 2-b(1) is a fertile area for advancing U.S. influence and to overcome the rigidity of international boundaries.

3. Suggested Action:

a. Coordinate the PW research effort supported by various Government agencies. Eliminate overlapping activities and those which do not promise anything which the principal practicing PW agencies can use, even in part, during the next ten years.

b. Support PW by making available objective pre-testing facilities and techniques and by organizing known laws and techniques into reliable presentation theory and patterns under the immediate close supervision of practicing PW agencies.

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APPENDIX

LIST OF COLD WAR WEAPONS AND TECHNIQUES

Although many types of weapons and techniques may be applied to any one field of endeavor, for the purpose of facilitating verification employment of the list, they are set forth below in four basic classifications: Political, Economic, Military, and Propaganda.

1. Political:

a. Types of weapons

- (1) Political individuals and parties
- (2) Resistance groups
- (3) "Volunteer" forces
- (4) Minority groups
- (5) Labor groups
- (6) Bridge groups
- (7) In & IS Agencies
- (8) Press
- (9) Radio
- (10) Publications

b. Techniques

- (1) Diplomatic intervention and non-intervention
 - (a) Threats and show thereof
- (2) Military intervention and non-intervention
- (3) Displays of force
 - (a) Mobilization of Armed Forces
 - (b) Military demonstrations

(1) Actions

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3. Military:

a. Types of Weapons

b. Techniques

- (1) Deployment of U.S. Armed Forces
- (2) Deployment of Allied Armed Forces
- (3) Show of force (parades, fly past, naval visits, maneuvers)
- (4) Military campaigns (Korea)
- (5) Use of "volunteer" and guerrilla forces
- (6) U.S. and Allied mobilization
- (7) Potential of new weapons

4. Propaganda:

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4. Propaganda:

a. Types of Weapons

- (1) Newspapers (daily, weekly, and organizational)
- (2) Pamphlets, leaflets, brochures, handbills, booklets
- (3) Periodicals
- (4) Books
- (5) Posters
- (6) Displays (advertising types)
- (7) Radio (commercial, governmental, covert, amateur)
- (8) Movies
- (9) Photographs
- (10) Rallies
- (11) Mail
- (12) Telephone
- (13) Balloons, guided missiles, air drops
- (14) Airplanes

b. Techniques

- (1) Government and military directives, instructions, proclamations, etc.

- (2) Rumors



- (5) Identification
- (6) Persuasion
- (7) Intimidation

- (8) Planting documents

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INVENTORY OF COLD WAR WEAPONS

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I. General: ~~The~~ list of cold war weapons set forth below, only by way of example, is not exhaustive. Also certain of the items may not be agreed upon by members of this panel to be "weapons". They are grouped, for ease, in subjects with regard to the national posture. They support and are related to certain of the techniques by which they might be applied.

II. Political

A. U. S. political posture

1. Congress
2. Executive Branch of Gov't.
3. Legal Branch of Gov't.
4. News commentary (press and radio)
5. Diplomacy: includes treaties and CFM
6. United Nations (deserves special treatment)
7. U. S. Labor movements
8. U. S. Industry e.g. Wall Street, N.A.M. etc.
9. U. S. political parties
10. U. S. political action groups: youth movements, veterans organizations, religious groups.

Which influence foreign politics by actions of

1. ECA
2. VOA
3. U.S.I.E.
4. Foreign radio (e.g. RFE)
5. Foreign Press
6. Foreign political parties (includes resistance groups in Iron Curtain countries)
7. U. S. Industry in foreign countries (e.g. Aramco)
8. Foreign judicial circles (outlawing communist parties
Otis, Vogeller, Mundzenty trials)

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Constituting legal actions against communist parties, funds, assets, injunctions, etc.)

9. Foreign political action groups, religious groups, youth movements, women's leagues, labor groups,

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B. Weapons

1. Political individuals and parties
2. Resistance groups
3. "Volunteer" forces
4. Minority groups
5. Labor groups
6. Emigre groups
7. UN & US Agencies

C. Techniques

1. Diplomatic intervention and nonintervention
 - a. threats and show thereof
2. Military intervention and nonintervention
 - a. threats and show thereof
3. Alliances - treaties
 - a. political
 - b. economic
 - c. military
4. Assassination
5. Coup d'etat
6. Revolution
7. Bribery
8. Sabotage
9. Intimidation

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10. Infiltration
11. Coercion
12. Exploitation of prejudices
13. Penetration of governmental agencies and military establishments.
14. Creation of paramilitary groups
15. Blackmail
16. Detention
17. Provocation
18. Character assassination
19. Support of minorities
20. Organization of resistance groups

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III. Economic

A. U.S. economic posture as influenced by the action of:

1. ECA
2. World Bank
3. Export-Import Bank
4. Federal Reserve
5. Department of State
6. Department of Treasury
7. Department of Commerce
8. Department of Agriculture
9. National Production Authority
10. Defense Production Authority
11. United Nations

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1. Military blockade
2. Paper blockade
3. Labor groups
4. Resistance groups
5. International cartels
6. Government agencies (ECA, etc....)

C. Techniques

1. Currency and credit manipulation
2. Trade agreements
3. Black lists
4. Pre-clusive buying
5. Export controls
6. Import controls
7. Subsidies
8. Black market operations
9. Freezing funds and credits
10. Lend-lease
11. Strikes
12. Hijacking
13. Sabotage
14. Administrative sabotage
15. Purchase and sale of gold
16. Shipping control

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17. Annoying, delaying, and confusing transportation
18. Evacuation of technicians, etc....
19. Foreign economic assistance

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IV. Military

A. U.S. military posture as influenced by the action of:

1. Congress
2. Department of State
3. Department of Defense
4. Atomic Energy Commission
5. Defense Production Authority
6. Allied Armed Forces
7. United Nations

B. Weapons

C. Techniques

1. Deployment of U.S. Armed Forces
2. Deployment of Allied Armed Forces
3. Show of force (parades, fly past, naval visits, maneuvers)
4. Military campaigns (Korea)
5. Use of "volunteer" and guerrilla forces
6. U.S. and Allied mobilization
7. Potential of new weapons

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V. Propaganda

A. Weapons

1. Newspapers (daily, weekly, and organizational)
2. Pamphlets, leaflets, brochures, handbills
3. Periodicals
4. Books
5. Posters
6. Displays (advertising types)
7. Radio (commercial, government, covert, amateur)
8. Movies
9. Photographs
10. Rallies
11. Mail
12. Telephone
13. Balloons, guided missiles, air drops
14. Airplanes

B. Techniques

1. Government and military directives, instructions, proclamations, etc.,
2. Rumors
3. 25X1
4.
5. Identification
6. Persuasion
7. Intimidation 25X1
8.

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9. Composite photographs and films
10. Songs, anthems
11. Art--sculpture, architecture
12. Satire
13. Caricatures
14. Prophecies, prognostications
15. Revelations, inside stories
16. Sabotage
17. Symbols
18. Petitions
19. Strikes
20. Picketing
21. Merchandising
22. Public ceremonies

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